THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1793. [N° 1640.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

State of RHODE-ISLAND.

Extract from the Act, entituled, An ACT to prevent the ſpreading of the Small Pox, *and other contagious Sickneſs*, in this Colony.

"BE it therefore Enacted by the General Aſſembly, and by the Authority thereof it is Enacted, That no Maſter or Commander of any Ship or other Veſſel, who ſhall come into any Port or Harbour of this Colony, and ſhall have any Perſon or Perſons on board ſick of the Small Pox, or any other contagious Diſtemper, or who has had any Perſon ſick of ſuch Diſtemper in the Paſſage, or who ſhall come from any Port or Place where the Small Pox or any other contagious Diſtemper is prevalent, ſhall preſume to bring ſuch Veſſel to Anchor in any of the Ports of this Government, within the Diſtance of One Mile of any public Ferry, Pier or Landing Place, nor permit or ſuffer any Perſon or Perſons on board ſuch Veſſel to be landed, or any Perſon to come on board ſuch Veſſel, without a Licenſe firſt had and obtained from lawful Authority, on the Penalty of forfeiting Sixty Pounds, to and for the Uſe of the Colony; to be recovered by the General Treaſurer, by Action of Debt, in any Interior Court of Common Pleas, in which Caſe ſuch Offender ſhall be allowed no Eſſoign, Protection, or Wager of Law.

"AND be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Perſons who keep Public Houſes, or Boarders in their Houſes, ſhall immediately acquaint the next Aſſiſtant, Juſtice of the Peace, or Warden of the Town wherein they dwell, when any Perſon boarding or lodging in their Houſe is taken ſick of the Small-Pox or any other contagious Diſtemper, or ſuſpected to be ſo, on the Penalty of being proſecuted to the utmoſt Rigour of the Law, and the Aſſiſtant, Juſtice of the Peace, or Warden ſo notified, is hereby empowered and directed to make proper Examination by ſome Phyſician, or other ſkilful Perſon; and if it be the Small Pox, or other contagious Diſtemper, wherewith ſuch ſick Perſon is viſited, then immediately to ſet a [illegible] to prevent the ſpreading of the Infection, and to ſummon the Town Council of ſuch Town, [illegible] and empowered to remove ſaid Perſon, being an Inmate or Boarder in any Houſe in any Town in this Colony, to any ſuch Place in the ſaid Town as they ſhall think the moſt proper to prevent the ſpreading of the Infection, or to continue the ſaid Guard as aforeſaid, according as to them ſhall ſeem neceſſary; and likewiſe to confine all ſuch Perſons, as may be by them ſuſpected to have taken the Diſtemper, in ſome proper Place, until they are recovered and cleanſed from the ſaid Diſtemper, or have performed a ſuitable Quarantine."

Newport, Sept. 19, 1793.

Publiſhed by Order of Council,

PELEG BARKER, *jun. Council Clerk.*

Philadelphia, Auguſt 31ſt, 1793.

MR. CLAYPOOLE,

HAVING a feeling and philanthropic turn, and being a citizen of the world, tho' I am a ſtranger *in this part of America*, none deſires *more than I*, its proſperity and preſervation, and I think it my duty to offer to the public ſome obſervations on the cauſes of the terrible contagion which in a few days hath made ſuch havock; if you will publiſh them, tho' they offer nothing new to enlightened people, they will indicate precautions which for the good of humanity, cannot be too much recommended. Every body knows how pernicious putrid vapors are, what their nature is, and how even their firſt impreſſion ſtrikes dead; they proceed moſtly from excrements long fermented, as alſo from burying places, from tanneries, from ſtagnate waters, &c.

In all cities containing any of theſe cauſes their fatal effects are felt in hot-ſeaſons, or after them. In 1789, a citizen of Paris was ſummoned by public authority to empty and clean the ſink for conveyance of odors from his houſe, whoſe odor troubled the neighbours: this reſervoir was ſcarcely opened when death made its attacks on all ſides, all the workers, and all who came to their aid periſhed, till they filled it with quick lime—this happened near the end of ſummer, like ſome ſimilar things I have ſeen in that city; the citizens of a certain diſtrict had a mind laſt year, to make utenſils for arſenals of the brais and lead of a church, in order to come at the lead cales they unwarily raiſed ſeme carcales in the church of Coleſtine's, and they fell down dead; authority interpoſed, and the people acknowledged their error. More examples could be given if it were neceſſary, to prove the danger of putrid effluvias called miaſmas.—Repeated experience and obſervations have long ago cauſed the cuſtom of burying in churches to be abuliſhed in France, and every where the burying places are removed far from houſes, as it is very dangerous to dwell around them; for in hot ſeaſons they produce exhalations putrid and inflammable, the heat opens the pores of the earth, and increaſes the fermentation of carcaſſes, after which in dry weather and in the night, ſmall and ale flames are ſeen to riſe from ſeveral places of the cemetery. Some years ago the ſame thing happened in a ſubterraneous reſervoir at Paris, the gas contained in it took fire inſtantly, and by a frightful explolion, it burſt out along, and threw down the walls of the higheſt chambers. It is dangerous to dig about an old ditch, or to enter one, eſpecially after hot weather.

I doubt not but this very cauſe has produced the fatal effects in Water ſtreet, where I ſaw ſome foundations dug up—putrid exhalations doubtleſs alſo ariſe into the atmoſphere of this place from the numerous tanneries at the end of divers ſtreets; there is no odor more fatal than theirs, and that ſpreads farther, both the freſh ſkins and the apparatus and operations neceſſary, yield noxious vapors in a hot ſeaſon, the water unites with the vapor, evaporates with it, and becomes more certainly fatal. Though they that work in tanneries are not liable to infection, it is becauſe it becomes natural, and leſs hurtful, as the vapor is going from them.

I have but one obſervation more to make, the fine market of Philadelphia is every where ſpoken of, and juſtly, for it is ſo, but in hot ſeaſons it muſt be very noxious, as thro' ſo great a length of ſtreet the fifth of animals is ſold every day, nor can waſhing the market often, hinder the effects, it were better that the fiſh were ſold at particular houſes thro' the town, where being in leſs quantities, its effects would not be ſo great or ſtrong; but the market might be kept from infection by a rivulet of water running along it in an open pipe, which purifies the air, the butchers could waſh their knives and their benches at every inſtant in it, &c.

I have obſerved in ſeveral cities in France that great ſtreets are not ſo healthful as narrow ones where there is running water.

It will be proper to fill with quicklime all places lately dug in Water ſtreet, and to dig no more without doing ſo as they go on. 2d, That all the tanneries of the city be ſhut up and deſtroyed, and that none be made near the city. 3dly, That the benches and hangers of the market be waſhed from morning till night till a rivulet be made for it. 4thly, That no burying places be in the city. 5thly, That there be no digging, &c. but under the eye and direction of an officer of health.

A Medical Citizen of the World.

STATE PAPER.

CONVENTION BETWEEN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY, AND THE KING OF SARDINIA.

THE preamble ſtates, that their Majeſties the King of Great-Britain and the King of Sardinia, finding themſelves engaged in a war againſt France, in conſequence of the moſt injurious acts of violence and aggreſſion which they have reſpectively experienced from that country, their above-mentioned Majeſties have agreed to make a common cauſe in this war, and to concert together on the means of providing for their mutual defence and ſafety, as well as for the general intereſts of Europe.

Article I. His Sardinian Majeſty engages to keep on foot, during the whole courſe of the preſent war, an army of fifty thouſand men, to be employed for the defence of his dominions, as well as to act againſt the common enemy; his Britannic Majeſty engaging on his ſide to ſend into the Mediterranean a reſpectable fleet of ſhips of war, to be employed, accordingly as circumſtances ſhall permit, againſt the naval forces which the enemy may have in that part of the world. Their before named Majeſties will ultimately concert as to the eſtimation and employment of the reſpective forces above mentioned.

II. His Britannic Majeſty engages to furniſh to his Sardinian Majeſty, during the whole courſe of the war, a ſubſidy of two hundred thouſand pounds ſterling per annum, to be reckoned from the day of the ſignature of the preſent treaty; which ſubſidy ſhall be paid to him punctually, every three months in advance, to be reckoned from the above day.

III. His Britannic Majeſty engages not to conclude a peace with the enemy, without comprehending in it the entire reſtitution, to his Sardinian Majeſty, of all the parts of his dominions which belonged to him at the commencement of the war, and of which the aforeſaid enemy has obtained poſſeſſion, or of which it may hereafter obtain poſſeſſion, during the courſe of hoſtilities.—In return, his Sardinian Majeſty will continue firmly and inſeparably united and attached to the common cauſe, and to the intereſts of his Britannic Majeſty in this war, not only for ſo long time as the war may laſt in Italy, or in the Southern part of Europe, but until the concluſion of peace between Great Britain and France.

IV. If one or other of the two High Contracting Parties ſhall happen to be attacked, moleſted, or diſturbed, in any of his eſtates, rights, poſſeſſions, or intereſts, at any time, or in whatever manner it may be, by ſea or by land, in conſequence of or in reſentment of the articles or ſtipulations contained in the preſent Treaty, or of the meaſures to be taken by the ſaid Contracting Parties, by virtue of this Treaty; the other Contracting Party engages to ſuccour him, and to make a common cauſe with him, in the manner which is ſtipulated by the above Articles.

V. The preſent Treaty ſhall be ratified by both parties, and the exchange of the ratifications ſhall take place in the ſpace of two months, or ſooner, if poſſible.

Done at London, the 25th day of April, 1793.

(Signed) GRENVILLE. (L. S.)
ST. MARTIN DE FRONT. (L. S.)

LONDON, July 3.

The ſpirit of inſurrection has been ſo ſtrong in Breſlaw, and its environs, as to occaſion the publication of a Patent from the King of Pruſſia, in which he charges his faithful ſubjects with entertaining perverted ideas of liberty and equality, and with incapacity to diſcern truth from falſehood; tells them that ſuch notions only tend to make the lower claſſes of people diſcontented with their ſituations; and aſſures them with great pain of mind that the conſequence of adopting French principles will not only be the ruin of their flouriſhing trade, but that an oppoſition to the laws of God and good order will inevitably be attended with temporal and eternal miſery.

The new Lord Yarmouth is gone upon a ſpecial commiſſion to the King of Pruſſia. It is ſaid that he is charged by his new friends to ſay, that the riſing diſſatisfaction of the people of England at the war makes it incumbent on the Government to take meaſures for peace. They wiſh therefore to concert with the Allied Powers a propoſition to be made to the French—that they ſhall not be further diſturbed in the framing of whatever conſtitution they may chooſe to adopt, provided they will ſurrender into the hands of the Allied Courts certain frontier towns, to be held as cautionary poſts, to ſecure us againſt their attempting any thing againſt neighbouring nations—and which poſts ſhall be facredly reſtored to France as ſoon as a government, in which they can have dependence, ſhall be eſtabliſhed.

Extract of a letter from Grodno (Poland) of the 27th of June, 1793.

"In yeſterday's ſitting of the Diet, orders were unanimouſly given to the Chancellors to ſend inſtructions to the Miniſters of the Republic reſiding at the foreign court, which remain neutral with regard to Poland, and eſpecially to that at the court of London to ſolicit their friendly offices with the Empreſs of Ruſſia and the King of Pruſſia.

"On the ſame day it was decreed by a majority of 107 againſt 24, that the Chancellors do prepare a form of inſtructions to regulate the conduct and powers of the deputies to be choſen by the Diet, for the purpoſe of negociating with M. de Sievers the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, conformably however in every reſpect to the ſenſe of the notes preſented by the ſtates, which declare the inability of the Diet to accede to any act of ceſſion of Poliſh territories, it being contrary to the oath of the confederation of Targowice, under which the preſent Diet is held, and to which his Majeſty has ſolely made his acceſſion, becauſe this confederation being formed under the auſpices of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, warranted moſt ſolemnly the integrity of the dominions of the Republic.

"The town is ſurrounded by four different camps of Ruſſian troops. Some of the nuncios were put under arreſt by the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, who ſent alſo a written order to the Treaſurer of Lithuania not to pay any money to the King on account of the Civil Liſt; ſimilar orders are iſſued to the farmers of the crown lands; notwithſtanding this treatment, and threats of a worſe, ſtill the unfortunate King perſeveres, together with the Diet, in refuſing to ſubſcribe to the ceſſion of the provinces to unjuſtly torn from Poland."

Let any Briton whoſe heart is truly animated by Britiſh feelings, read the above extract of a letter from Grodno, and then conſole himſelf, if he can, with the reflection that we are intimately connected with theſe robbers of the Republic of Poland, in their ſimilar ſcheme againſt the Republic of France; that we are allied with the men who make the deſtruction of one throne and the murder of one King, a pretext for their conduct, while they have pilaged another country, and made another King a priſoner.

The ſtateſman maintains, that the French muſt be unſucceſsful, becauſe they have no political head to direct them—the Prieſt propheſies their deſtruction, becauſe intolerance is not an article in their conſtitution—the faſhion monger augurs the misfortunes, becauſe court-dreſſes and birth-day ſuits are now no more—the friſeur (not improperly) forebodes evil, becauſe his power ſuits not the faſhion of the times—while the taylor ſwears the Sans Culottes can never eſtabliſh a con[illegible] without the fundamental aid of breeches!!

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1793. [N° 1640.]

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State of RHODE-ISLAND.

Extract from the Act, entituled, An ACT to prevent the ſpreading of the Small Pox, *and other contagious Sickneſs*, in this Colony.

"BE *it therefore Enacted by the General Aſſembly, and by the Authority thereof it is Enacted*, That no Maſter or Commander of any Ship or other Veſſel, who ſhall come into any Port or Harbour of this Colony, and ſhall have any Perſon or Perſons on board ſick of the Small Pox, or any other contagious Diſtemper, or who has had any Perſon ſick of ſuch Diſtemper in the Paſſage, or who ſhall come from any Port or Place where the Small Pox or any other contagious Diſtemper is prevalent, ſhall preſume to bring ſuch Veſſel to Anchor in any of the Ports of this Government, within the Diſtance of One Mile of any public Ferry, Pier or Landing Place, nor permit or ſuffer any Perſon or Perſons on board ſuch Veſſel to be landed, or any Perſon to come on board ſuch Veſſel, without a Licenſe firſt had and obtained from lawful Authority, on the Penalty of forfeiting Sixty Pounds, to and for the Uſe of the Colony; to be recovered by the General Treaſurer, by Action of Debt, in any Interior Court of Common Pleas, in which Caſe ſuch Offender ſhall be allowed no Eſſoign, Protection, or Wager of Law.

"*AND be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That all Perſons who keep Public Houſes, or Boarders in their Houſes, ſhall immediately acquaint the next Aſſiſtant, Juſtice of the Peace, or Warden of the Town wherein they dwell, when any Perſon boarding or lodging in their Houſe is taken ſick of the Small-Pox or any other contagious Diſtemper, or ſuſpected to be ſo, on the Penalty of being proſecuted to the utmoſt Rigour of the Law, and the Aſſiſtant, Juſtice of the Peace, or Warden ſo notified, is hereby empowered and directed to make proper Examination by ſome Phyſician, or other ſkilful Perſon; and if it be the Small Pox, or other contagious Diſtemper, wherewith ſuch ſick Perſon is viſited, then immediately to ſet a proper Guard to prevent the ſpreading of the Infection, and to ſummon the Town Council of ſuch Town, who are hereby authorized and empowered to remove ſaid Perſon, being an Inmate or Boarder in any Houſe in any Town in this Colony, to any ſuch Place in the ſaid Town as they ſhall think the moſt proper to prevent the ſpreading of the Infection, or to continue the ſaid Guard as aforeſaid, according as to them ſhall ſeem neceſſary; and likewiſe to confine all ſuch Perſons, as may be by them ſuſpected to have taken the Diſtemper, in ſome proper Place, until they are recovered and cleanſed from the ſaid Diſtemper, or have performed a ſuitable Quarantine."

Newport, Sept. 19, 1793.

Publiſhed by Order of Council,

PELEG BARKER, *jun. Council Clerk.*

Philadelphia, Auguſt 31*ſt*, 1793.

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HAVING a feeling and philanthropic turn, and being a citizen of the world, tho' I am a ſtranger *in this part of America*, none deſires *more than* I, its proſperity and preſervation, and I think it my duty to offer to the public ſome obſervations on the cauſes of the terrible contagion which in a few days hath made ſuch havock; if you will publiſh them, tho' they offer nothing new to enlightened people, they will indicate precautions which for the good of humanity, cannot be too much recommended. Every body knows how pernicious putrid vapors are, what their nature is, and how even their firſt impreſſion ſtrikes dead; they proceed moſtly from excrements long fermented, as alſo from burying places, from tanneries, from ſtagnate waters, &c.

In all cities containing any of theſe cauſes their fatal effects are felt in hot-ſeaſons, or after them. In 1789, a citizen of Paris was ſummoned by public authority to empty and clean the ſink for conveyance of odors from his houſe, whoſe odor troubled the neighbours: this reſervoir was ſcarcely opened when death made its attacks on all ſides, all the workers, and all who came to their aid periſhed, till they filled it with quick lime—this happened near the end of ſummer, like ſome ſimilar things I have ſeen in that city; the citizens of a certain diſtrict had a mind laſt year, to make uteſils for arſenals of the braſs and lead of a church, in order to come at the lead caſes they unwarily raiſed ſome carcaſes in the church of Coleſtine's, and they fell down dead; authority interpoſed, and the people acknowledged their error. More examples could be given if it were neceſſary, to prove the danger of putrid effluvias called miaſmas.—Repeated experience and obſervations have long ago cauſed the cuſtom of burying in churches to be aboliſhed in France, and every where the burying places are removed far from houſes, as it is very dangerous to dwell around them; for in hot ſeaſons they produce exhalations putrid and inflammable, the heat opens the pores of the earth, and increaſes the fermentation of carcaſſes, after which in dry weather and in the night, ſmall and pale flames are ſeen to riſe from ſepulchres or graves, and to diſappear as they riſe up above the ground. The inflammability of theſe exhalations proves their affinity with thoſe of human excrements, for I have ſeen children throw burning paper into the entry of a ſubterraneous reſervoir at Paris, the gas contained in it took fire inſtantly, and by a frightful explotion, it burſt out along, and threw down the walls of the higheſt chambers. It is dangerous to dig about an old ditch, or to enter one, eſpecially after hot weather.

I doubt not but this very cauſe has produced the fatal effects in Water Street, where I ſaw ſome foundations dug up—putrid exhalations doubtleſs alſo ariſe into the atmoſphere of this place from the numerous tanneries at the end of divers ſtreets; there is no odor more fatal than theirs, and that ſpreads farther, both the freſh ſkins and the apparatus and operations neceſſary, yield noxious vapors in a hot ſeaſon, the water unites with the vapor, evaporates with it, and becomes more certainly fatal. Though they that work in tanneries are not liable to infection, it is becauſe it becomes natural, and leſs hurtful, as the vapor is going from them.

I have but one obſervation more to make, the fine market of Philadelphia is every where ſpoken of, and juſtly, for it is ſo, but in hot ſeaſons it muſt be very noxious, as thro' ſo great a length of ſtreet the flеſh of animals is ſold every day, nor can the waſhing the market often, hinder the effects, it were better that the fleſh were ſold at particular houſes thro' the town, where being in leſs quantities, its effects would not be ſo great or ſtrong; but the market might be kept from infection by a rivulet of water running along it in an open pipe, which purifies the air, the butchers could waſh their knives and their benches at every inſtant in it, &c.

I have obſerved in ſeveral cities in France that great ſtreets are not ſo healthful as narrow ones where there is running water.

It will be proper to ſtrew with quicklime all places lately dug in Water ſtreet, and to dig no more without doing ſo as they go on. 2d, That all the tanneries of the city be ſhut up and deſtroyed, and that none be made near the city. 3dly, That the benches and hangers of the market be waſhed from morn till night till a rivulet be made for it. 4thly, That no burying places be in the city. 5thly, That there be no digging, &c. but under the eye and direction of an officer of health.

A Medical Citizen of the World.

STATE PAPER.

CONVENTION BETWEEN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY, AND THE KING OF SARDINIA.

THE preamble ſtates, that his Majeſties the King of Great-Britain and the King of Sardinia, finding themſelves engaged in a war againſt France, in conſequence of the moſt injurious acts of violence and aggreſſion which they have reſpectively experienced from that country, their above-mentioned Majeſties have agreed to make a common cauſe in this war, and to concert together on the means of providing for their mutual defence and ſafety, as well as for the general intereſts of Europe.

Article I. His Sardinian Majeſty engages to keep on foot, during the whole courſe of the preſent war, an army of fifty thouſand men, to be employed for the defence of his dominions, as well as to act againſt the common enemy; his Britannic Majeſty engaging on his ſide to ſend into the Mediterranean a reſpectable fleet of ſhips of war, to be employed, accordingly as circumſtances ſhall permit, againſt the naval forces which the enemy may have in that part of the world. Their before named Majeſties will ultimately concert as to the eſtimation and employment of the reſpective forces above mentioned.

II. His Britannic Majeſty engages to furniſh to his Sardinian Majeſty, during the whole courſe of the war, a ſubſidy of two hundred thouſand pounds ſterling per annum, to be reckoned from the day of the ſignature of the preſent treaty; which ſubſidy ſhall be paid to him punctually, every three months in advance, to be reckoned from the above day.

III. His Britannic Majeſty engages not to conclude a peace with the enemy, without comprehending in it the entire reſtitution, to his Sardinian Majeſty, of all the parts of his dominions which belonged to him at the commencement of the war, and of which the aforeſaid enemy has obtained poſſeſſion, or of which it may hereafter obtain poſſeſſion, during the courſe of hoſtilities.—In return, his Sardinian Majeſty will continue firmly and inſeparably united and attached to the common cauſe, and to the intereſts of his Britannic Majeſty in this war, not only for ſo long time as the war may laſt in Italy, or in the Southern part of Europe, but until the concluſion of peace between Great Britain and France.

IV. If one or other of the two High Contracting Parties ſhall happen to be attacked, moleſted, or diſturbed, in any of his eſtates, rights, poſſeſſions, or intereſts, at any time, or in whatever manner it may be, by ſea or by land, in conſequence or in reſentment of the articles or ſtipulations contained in the preſent Treaty, or of the meaſures to be taken by the ſaid Contracting Parties, by virtue of this Treaty; the other Contracting Party engages to ſuccour him, and to make a common cauſe with him, in the manner which is ſtipulated by the above Articles.

V. The preſent Treaty ſhall be ratified by both parties, and the exchange of the ratifications ſhall take place in the ſpace of two months, or ſooner, if poſſible.

Done at London, the 25th day of April, 1793.

(Signed) GRENVILLE. (L. S.)
ST. MARTIN DE FRONT, (L. S.)

GREAT BRITAIN and RUSSIA.

[On the 25th of March laſt, two Conventions were agreed to, and ſigned, between the Courts of Great-Britain and Ruſſia, for the purpoſe "of oppoſing a ſufficient barrier to the danger which threatens all Europe, in conſequence of French principles, views and conduct. The ſecond and third article of the Firſt Convention is as follows:

II. THEIR Majeſties engage to employ their reſpective forces, as far as the circumſtances in which they may find themſelves ſhall permit, in carrying on the juſt and neceſſary war in which they are engaged againſt France; and they reciprocally promiſe not to lay down their arms, but by common conſent, without having obtained reſtitutions of all the conqueſts which France may have made upon either of their ſaid Majeſties, or upon ſuch other of the powers, friends or allies of their ſaid Majeſties, to whom they ſhall judge proper to extend this guarantee, by common conſent.

III. Their ſaid Majeſties reciprocally engage to ſhut all their ports againſt French ſhips, not to permit the exportation, in any caſe, from their ſaid ports for France, of any military or naval ſtores, or corn, grain, ſalt, meat, or other proviſions; and to take all other meaſures in their power for injuring the commerce of France, and for bringing her, by ſuch means, to juſt conditions of peace.

LONDON, July 3.

The ſpirit of inſurrection has been ſo ſtrong in Breſlaw, and its invirons, as to occaſion the publication of a Patent from the King of Pruſſia, in which he charges his faithful ſubjects with entertaining perverted ideas of liberty and equality, and with incapacity to diſcern truth from falſehood; tells them that ſuch notions only tend to make the lower claſſes of people diſcontented with their ſituations; and aſſures them with great pain of mind that the conſequence of adopting French principles will not only be the ruin of their flouriſhing trade, but that an oppoſition to the laws of God and good order will inevitably be attended with temporal and eternal miſery.

The new Lord Yarmouth is gone upon a ſpecial commiſſion to the King of Pruſſia. It is ſaid that he is charged by his new friends to ſay, that the riſing diſſatisfaction of the people of England at the war makes it incumbent on the Government to take meaſures for peace. They wiſh therefore to concert with the Allied Powers a propoſition to be made to the French—that they ſhall not be further diſturbed in the framing of whatever conſtitution they may chooſe to adopt, provided they will ſurrender into the hands of the Allied Courts certain frontier towns, to be held as cautionary poſts, to ſecure us againſt their attempting any thing againſt neighbouring nations—and which poſts ſhall be facredly reſtored to France as ſoon as a government, in which they can have dependence, ſhall be eſtabliſhed.

Extract of a letter from Grodno (Poland) of the 27*th of June*, 1793.

"In yeſterday's ſitting of the Diet, orders were unanimouſly given to the Chancellors to ſend inſtructions to the Miniſters of the Republic reſiding at the foreign court, which remain neutral with regard to Poland, and eſpecially to that at the court of London to ſolicit their friendly offices with the Empreſs of Ruſſia and the King of Pruſſia.

"On the ſame day it was decreed by a majority of 107 againſt 24, that the Chancellors do prepare a form of inſtructions to regulate the conduct and powers of the deputies to be choſen by the Diet, for the purpoſe of negociating with M. de Sievers the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, conformably however in every reſpect to the ſenſe of the notes preſented by the ſtates, which declare the inability of the Diet to accede to any act of ceſſion of Poliſh territories, it being contrary to the oath of the confederation of Targowice, under which the preſent Diet is held, and to which his Majeſty has ſolely made his acceſſion, becauſe this confederation being formed under the auſpices of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, warranted moſt ſolemnly the integrity of the dominions of the Republic.

"The town is ſurrounded by four different camps of Ruſſian troops. Some of the nuncios were put under arreſt by the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, who ſent alſo a written order to the Treaſurer of Lithuenia not to pay any money to the King on account of the Civil Liſt; ſimilar orders are iſſued to the farmers of the crown lands; notwithſtanding this treatment, and threats of a worſe, ſtill the unfortunate King perſeveres, together with the Diet, in refuſing to ſubſcribe to the ceſſion of the provinces ſo unjuſtly torn from Poland."

Let any Britton whoſe heart is truly animated by Britiſh feelings, read the above extract of a letter from Grodno, and then conſole himſelf, if he can, with the reflection that we are intimately connected with theſe robbers of the Republic of Poland, in their ſimilar ſcheme againſt the Republic of France; that we are allied with the men who make the deſtruction of one throne and the murder of one King, a pretext for their conduct, while they have pilaged another country, and made another King a priſoner.

The ſtateſman maintains, that the French muſt be unſucceſsful, becauſe they have no political head to direct them—the Prieſt propheſies their deſtruction, becauſe intolerance is not an article in their conſtitution—the faſhion monger augurs the misfortunes, becauſe court-dreſſes and birth-day ſuits are now no more—the friſeur (not improperly) forebodes evil, becauſe his power ſuits not the faſhion of the times—while the taylor ſwears the Sans Culottes can never eſtabliſh a conſtitution without the fundamental aid of breeches!!

An Ingenious and New Propoſal for paying off Debts.

An honeſt, but unfortunate tradeſman, a priſoner for debt in Glaſgow gaol, convened his creditors together, a few days ago, and thus addreſſed them:—Since I

me here, gentlemen, I have conveyed to you the whole property I had in the world; I have made oath, that I had not wherewithal to support myself; and the Magistrates generously ordered you to give me a shilling a-day for that purpose; the promptitude and punctuality with which I have, for many weeks past, received this allowance, pleases and distresses me; it pleases me, because it convinces me, that though you have suffered considerably by me, you are still willing to befriend me—it distresses me, because the money I thus draw from you might, I think, be more usefully employed. I am, therefore, induced humbly to submit the following proposal to your consideration.—Set me at liberty: give only 2s. per week for my alimentary provision, and I shall content that the other 5s. be appropriated, by you, towards extinguishing the debts I now owe." The Creditors were so struck with the ingenious novelty of the proposal, that they set the debtor immediately unconditionally at liberty.

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PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.

We have good authority, to assure the Public, that the recovery of the secretary of the Treasury, and his Lady, is confirmed, and that a servant girl in the family, who attended Mrs. Hamilton, having been afflicted with the complaint, and having had the same treatment for it, is also in a fair way of recovery.

We are informed that the disorder which has prevailed in this city for some time past, begins to assume a less malignant appearance than has heretofore been the case—that it yields more kindly to the force of medical applications—and, though great numbers of persons are sick, yet the mortality is diminishing fast. There can be no doubt on the mind of any reflecting person, that the great changes in the weather which have recently taken place, occasion as many complaints, as any other cause whatever—This consideration should serve to dissipate the fears and apprehensions of those who may be attacked with slight disorders, as these may be nothing more than the annual Fall Fevers, the cause of which, being so fully known to the faculty, the indisposition is susceptible of almost certain cure.

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The following is the partition of France, to be made, in case the combined forces are victorious. Alsace and Lorraine, to the elector Palatine, in the place of Bavaria, annexed to the domains of the House of Austria; Artois and part of Picardy and Champaigne, to the prince of Hesse Cassel; Normandy and Brittanny, together with Maine and Anjou, to the duke of York; Burgundy and Franche-Comte, which latter joins the king of Prussia's principality of Neufchatel, are to go to that monarch; the principality of Orange is to be restored to the House of that name; as well as Avignon to the Pope. The king of Sardinia is to have Provence, and the king of Spain, Gascony and Roussillon, which formerly belonged to him. France will no longer be a maritime power, being entirely cut off from the ocean by this curtailment. Her foreign possessions are to go to the English and Dutch. The ancient government under a Bourbon prince, will be established on the pitiful remnant.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 12.

Yesterday arrived here, the ship, Active, Capt. Seaman, in 42 days from Liverpool:—She brings no later papers or news, than we have had lately by Capt. Harvey, and others, from London.—Passengers arrived in the Active. Mr. James Renwick, of this city, merchant—Mr. Black, of Liverpool—Mr. Brierley, of Manchester—Mr. Gray of Glasgow.

And about forty other passengers, mechanics, &c. men, women and children.

The passengers inform us, that the failures are in a great measure stopt, and that trade is going on with the usual facility and industry.

Extract of a letter from London, dated July, 1793, to a friend here:

"In such esteem is *Charles Fox* held for his patriotic services, that the most generous *subscription* ever made for any man took place on last week at the London Tavern, in order to relieve him in his present embarrassed state of finances, and at the same time, the greatest delicacy used, that he might not be hurt in his feelings on the occasion.—Some subscribed 3000l. and no man less than 500l. by which his debts were honourably discharged, an annuity of 3000l. per annum purchased for him, and a present made to him of 20 000l. to begin the world anew. A clear proof, that no nation is so generous in rewarding true virtue as the British nation."

Capt. Stanley, of the brig Ludalus, arrived here yesterday from Cadiz. Spoke on the 25th August, in lat. 36, long. 56½, the snow ——, Capt. Perry, from Rhode-Island, bound to the coast of Guinea, out 22 days, all well.

Sept 14. Information by a gentleman from Philadelphia. Friday morning the fever still continued with great violence; about one hundred were buried on Thursday.—This gentleman says, he rode from one end of the city to the other on Thursday afternoon, in order to view the situation of the place; he says he rode past four or five of the burying grounds; he saw, as well as he could count them by standing on his carriage, as many as *sixty* graves open to receive the dead that evening—he supposes, by the best information, that the Potter's Field, and the other burying grounds, would receive as many more.—While riding a square and a half, he saw about ten or twelve corpses, carried by negroes; some new people walking after two of them.—They bury them all in the evening, or early in the morning, and then by negroes.

The stage boats were forbid to carry any person from Philadelphia; the officers, of the custom house would not admit any person into the office, and receive all papers through the windows; the vessels were not allowed to go above Market street to unload; the stores were nearly one half shut up, and a great number of those open were left with only a single person to take care of the property; the bank was expected to be closed this day, as little or no business is done in it at present.

A letter from Philadelphia, dated the 12th, mentions, that "each day, for the last ten days, not less than 20 dead bodies have been interred in the Potter's Field.

Sept. 16. By several letters from Philadelphia, received this day by post, we learn that the malignant fever does not in the least abate there—many useful citizens are cut off—other letters say, the disorder is somewhat abated.

Yesterday a Mr. Spier was removed from his lodgings in this city to Governor's Island, where he died this morning. He arrived from Philadelphia last Thursday, was seized with the fever on Friday; the Doctors pronounced it the malignant putrid fever, and the event proved their opinion to be just.

The sick man on board Captain Bailey, from Philadelphia, now riding quarantine, died last night.

We do not wish to give our citizens unnecessary alarm,

The Corporation, at the request of the citizens of New-York, have come to a resolution absolutely to prevent all intercourse, between this city and the city of Philadelphia; and for this purpose guards are set at the different landings, with orders to send back every person coming from Philadelphia to this city; and if any person shall be discovered to have arrived in this city after this date, it is the resolution of the citizens immediately to send them back. All persons taking in lodgers, are called upon to give information of all persons of the above description lodging in their houses, on pain of being prosecuted according to law; and all good citizens are called upon by their Committee, to give information to the Mayor, any of the Magistrates, or any members of this Committee, of any breach of this Resolution.

By Order of the Committee of the Corporation and Citizens, ISAAC STOUTENBURGH,
Sept. 18. ROBERT BOWNE.

From PORTO-RICO.

August 14.

A schooner of 18 guns and a sloop of 14 entered a small port, the west end of Porto-Rico and took out 17 sail of Spanish vessels, and afterwards demanded and obtained a ransom from the town of 14:00 dollars.—These vessels then sailed round the south and east side, and picked up all the vessels they could find.

On the 11th instant arrived here the Leo frigate of 44 guns, from Cadiz, having lost her mizen-mast in a hurricane.

On the 9th, the Spanish packet arrived; but no news was suffered to transpire.

ALBANY, Sept. 6.

Friday afternoon arrived in this city, from their mission to the Western Country, the Hon. *Beverly Randolph*, and *Timothy Pickering*, Esqrs. two of the Commissioners of the United States, appointed to treat with the hostile Indians; and on Saturday they proceeded on their return to the seat of government. *Gen. Lincoln*, the other Commissioner, is on his return by water.

We are sorry to learn, that the Commissioners have not succeeded in their attempt to make peace with the Indians. Who, we understood, insisted that the River Ohio, should be the boundary line between them and the United States; which considering the large purchases of lands, made of them, at public and solemn treaties by the United States, N. W. of that river, was obviously not admissible. The war of course must continue until the savages are brought to reason.

We at the same time have good reason to believe that the Six Nations will continue in friendship with the United States.

NEWPORT, September 24.

The PRESIDENT of the United States has left Philadelphia, on a Visit to his Seat at Mount Vernon.

Last Saturday Morning died, in the 42d Year of his Age, WILLIAM CHANNING, Esq; Attorney-General of this State, Attorney for the United States within the District of Rhode Island, and an eminent Practitioner of the Law in this State.——An Eulogium upon his Merits in private Life, would be interesting only to those who are already too deeply wounded by his Loss—The approving and [illegible] of his Fellow-Citizens, in the various and important Offices he has sustained, has rendered his Character too conspicuous to be diminished by Envy, or heightened by Praise.

MARRIED]—At Windsor (Vermont) by the Rev. Mr. *Shuttleworth*, Mr. JOHN SPOONER, of New-Bedford (Massachusetts) Printer, to the amiable and accomplished Miss ISABEL PATRICK, eldest Daughter of Mr. *Samuel Patrick*, of that Town.

DIED]—At his Seat near Wright's Ferry, on the Susquehanna, the Hon. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS ATLEE, Esq; President of the Courts of Common Pleas of West-Chester, Lancaster, York and Dauphin Counties, Pennsylvania.

—In Philadelphia, M. DUPONT, Consul of the French Republic.

—Mr. HALLAM, one of the Managers of the Old American Company of Comedians.

—Mr. THOMAS P. ANTHONY Merchant—a Gentleman highly and deservedly esteemed.

—In South-Carolina, Dr. WILLIAM IDE, in the 29th Year of his Age. A Native of Rehoboth, Massachusetts.

—In this Town, Mrs. DESIRE TRIPP, Consort of Mr. William Tripp, in the 47th Year of her Age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Sept. 23.

ENTERED,	from
Sloop Peggy, Bliss,	New York
—— Jerusha, Elliott,	Sagg-Harbor
Swallow, Chaloner,	Long Island
—— Lily, Winslow, jun.	Dito
—— Governor Fenner, Simmons,	Passamaquid
—— Briton, Borden,	Sagg-Harbor
—— Neptune, Borden,	Ditto
—— Nancy, Borden,	Ditto
—— Monmouth, Church,	Dighton
OUTWARD.	for
Sloop Peggy, Bliss,	New York
—— Lydia, Gates,	Fishing
—— Governor Fenner, Simmons,	Providence
—— Aurora, Brown,	New-York
—— Apollo, Anderson,	New-York
—— Neptune, Borden,	Long-Island
—— Nancy, Borden,	Ditto
—— Lily, Winslow,	Sagg-Harbor
—— Polly, Wood,	Charleston
—— Lively, Peale,	Philadelphia
—— Industry, Godfrey,	Dighton
—— Jerusha, Elliot,	Sagg-Harbor
—— Good Intent, Dennis,	Hispaniola

To be Sold at PUBLIC SALE on Gardner's Wharff, TO MORROW at 12 o'Clock, at Noon, Seven Hogsheads

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The following is the partition of France, to be made, in case the combined forces are victorious. Alsace and Lorraine, to the elector Palatine, in the place of Bavaria, annexed to the domains of the House of Austria; Artois and part of Picardy and Champaigne, to the prince of Hesse Cassel; Normandy and Brittanny, together with Maine and Anjou, to the duke of York; Burgundy and Franche-Comte, which latter joins the king of Prussia's principality of Neufchatel, are to go to that monarch; the principality of Orange is to be restored to the House of that name; as well as Avignon to the Pope. The king of Sardinia is to have Provence, and the king of Spain, Gascony and Roussillon, which formerly belonged to him. France will no longer be a maritime power, being entirely cut out from the ocean by this curtailment. Her foreign possessions are to go to the English and Dutch. The ancient government under a Bourbon prince, will be established on the pitiful remnant.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 12.

Yesterday arrived here, the ship, Active, Capt. Seaman, in 42 days from Liverpool:—She brings no later papers or news, than we have had lately by Capt. Harvey, and others from London.—Passengers arrived in the Active. Mr. James Renwick, of this city, merchant—Mr. Black, of Liverpool—Mr. Brierley, of Manchester—Mr. Gray of Glasgow.

And about forty other passengers, mechanics, &c. men, women and children.

The passengers inform us, that the failures are in a great measure stopt, and that trade is going on with the usual facility and industry.

Extract of a letter from London, dated July, 1793, to a friend here:

"In such esteem is *Charles Fox* held for his patriotic services, that the most generous *subscription* ever made for any man took place on last week at the London Tavern, in order to relieve him in his present embarrassed state of finances, and at the same time, the greatest delicacy used, that he might not be hurt in his feelings on the occasion.—Some subscribed 3000l. and no man less than 100l. by which his debts were honourably discharged, an annuity of 3000l. per annum purchased for him, and a present made to him of 20 000l. to begin the world anew. A clear proof, that no nation is so generous in rewarding true virtue as the British nation."

Capt. Stanley, of the brig Daedalus, arrived here yesterday from Cadiz. Spoke on the 25th August, in lat. 36, long. 56½, the Snow ——, Capt. Perry, from Rhode-Island, bound to the coast of Guinea, out 22 days, all well.

Sept 14. Information by a gentleman from Philadelphia. Friday morning the fever still continued with great violence; about one hundred were buried on Thursday.—This gentleman says, he rode from one end of the city to the other on Thursday afternoon, in order to view the situation of the place; he says he rode past four or five of the burying grounds; he saw, as well as he could count them by standing on his carriage, as many as *sixty* graves open to receive the dead that evening—he supposes, by the best information, that the Potter's Field, and the other burying grounds, would receive as many more.—While riding a square and a half, he saw about ten or twelve corpses, carried by negroes; some few people walking after two of them.—They bury them all in the evening, or early in the morning, and then by negroes.

The stage boats were forbid to carry any person from Philadelphia; the officers, of the custom-house would not admit any person into the office, and receive all papers through the windows; the vessels were not allowed to go above Market street to unload; the stores were nearly one half shut up, and a great number of those open were left with only a single person to take care of the property; the bank was expected to be closed this day, as little or no business is done in it at present.

A letter from Philadelphia, dated the 12th, mentions, that "each day, for the last ten days, not less than 20 dead bodies have been interred in the Potter's Field.

Sept. 16. By several letters from Philadelphia, received this day by post, we learn that the malignant fever does not in the least abate there—many useful citizens are cut off...other letters say, the disorder is somewhat abated.

Yesterday a Mr. Spier was removed from his lodgings in this city to Governor's Island, where he died this morning. He arrived from Philadelphia last Thursday, was seized with the fever on Friday; the Doctors pronounced it the malignant putrid fever, and the event proved their opinion to be just.

The sick man on board Captain Bailey, from Philadelphia, now riding quarantine, died last night.

We do not wish to give our citizens unnecessary alarm, but think it our duty to give them a faithful narrative of what we hear from time to time, concerning this malignant disorder, to repel exaggerated accounts, and prevent *unnecessary fear*.

The Corporation, at the request of the citizens of New-York, have come to a resolution absolutely to prevent all intercourse, between this city and the city of Philadelphia; and for this purpose guards are set at the different landings, with orders to send back every person coming from Philadelphia to this city; and if any person shall be discovered to have arrived in this city after this date, it is the resolution of the citizens immediately to send them back. All persons taking in lodgers, are called upon to give information of all persons of the above description lodging in their houses, on pain of being prosecuted according to law; and all good citizens are called upon by their Committee, to give information to the Mayor, any of the Magistrates, or any members of this Committee, of any breach of this Resolution.

By Order of the Committee of the Corporation and Citizens, ISAAC STOUTENBURGH,
Sept. 18. ROBERT BOWNE.

From PORTO-RICO.

August 13.

A schooner of 18 guns and a sloop of 14 entered a small port, the west end of Porto-Rico and took out 17 sail of Spanish vessels, and afterwards demanded and obtained a ransom from the town of 14000 dollars.—These vessels then sailed round the south and east side and picked up all the vessels they could find.

On the 11th instant arrived here the Leo frigate of 40 guns, from Cadiz, having lost her mizen-mast in a hurricane.

On the 9th, the Spanish packet arrived; but no news was suffered to transpire.

ALBANY, Sept. 6.

Friday afternoon arrived in this city, from their mission to the Western Country, the Hon. *Beverly Randolph*, and *Timothy Pickering*, Esqrs. two of the Commissioners of the United States, appointed to treat with the hostile Indians; and on Saturday they proceeded on their return to the seat of government. Gen. *Lincoln*, the other Commissioner, is on his return by water.

We are sorry to learn, that the Commissioners have not succeeded in their attempt to make peace with the Indians. Who, we understood, insisted that the River Ohio, should be the boundary line between them and the United States; which considering the large purchases of lands, made of them, at public and solemn treaties by the United States, N. W. of that river, was obviously not admissible. The war of course must continue until the savages are brought to reason.

We at the same time have good reason to believe that the Six Nations will continue in friendship with the United States.

NEWPORT, September 24.

The PRESIDENT of the United States has left Philadelphia, on a Visit to his Seat at Mount Vernon.

Last Saturday Morning died, in the 42d Year of his Age, WILLIAM CHANNING, Esq; Attorney-General of this State, Attorney for the United States within the District of Rhode Island, and an eminent Practitioner of the Law in this State.——An Eulogium upon his Merits in private Life, would be interesting only to those who are already too deeply wounded by his Loss—The appearing and [illegible] of his Fellow-Citizens, in the various and important Offices he has sustained, has rendered his Character too conspicuous to be diminished by Envy, or heightened by Praise.

MARRIED]—At Windsor (Vermont) by the Rev. Mr. *Shuttleworth*, Mr. JOHN SPOONER, of New-Bedford (Massachusetts) Printer, to the amiable and accomplished Miss ISABEL PATRICK, eldest Daughter of Mr. *Samuel Patrick*, of that Town.

DIED]—At his Seat near Wright's Ferry, on the Susquehanna, the Hon. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS ATLEE, Esq; President of the Courts of Common Pleas of West-Chester, Lancaster, York and Dauphin Counties, Pennsylvania.

—In Philadelphia, M. DUPONT, Consul of the French Republic.

—Mr. HALLAM, one of the Managers of the Old American Company of Comedians.

—Mr. THOMAS P. ANTHONY Merchant—a Gentleman highly and deservedly esteemed.

—In South-Carolina, Dr. WILLIAM IDE, in the 19th Year of his Age. A Native of Rehobath, Massachusetts.

—In this Town, Mrs. DESIRE TRIPP, Consort of Mr. William Tripp, in the 47th Year of her Age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Sept. 23.

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Peggy, Bliss,	New York
—— Jerusha, Elliott,	Sagg-Harbour
Swallow, Chaloner,	Long Island
—— Lily, Winslow, jun.	Ditto
—— Governor Fenner, Simmons,	Passamaquidy
—— Briton, Borden,	Sagg-Harbour
—— Neptune, Borden,	Ditto
—— Nancy, Borden,	Ditto
—— Monmouth, Church,	Dighton
OUTWARD.	*for*
Sloop Peggy, Bliss,	New York
—— Lydia, Gates,	Fishing
—— Governor Fenner, Simmons,	Providence
—— Aurora, Brown,	New-York
—— Apollo, Anderson,	New-York
—— Neptune, Borden,	Long-Island
—— Nancy, Borden,	Ditto
—— Lily, Winslow,	Sagg-Harbour
—— Polly, Wood,	Charleston
—— Lively, Peale,	Philadelphia
—— Industry, Godfrey,	Dighton
—— Jerusha, Elliot,	Sagg-Harbour
—— Good Intent, Dennis,	Hispaniola

** To be Sold at PUBLIC SALE, on Gardner's Wharff, TO-MORROW, at 12 o'Clock, at Noon, Seven Hogsheads of SUGAR, from on board the Brig Julius Pringle.

Newport, Sept. 24, 1793.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

The Printer is requested to insert the following

EXTRACT.

"THE peace of Society dependeth on Justice—the Happiness of individuals, on the safe enjoyment of all their possessions.

Cast not an evil eye on the goods of thy Neighbour; let whatever is his property be sacred from thy touch.

In the distribution of equal Justice between thy Neighbours, let no temptation allure thee, to deviate therefrom.

Defame them not in their Characters; bear no false witness against them.

In thy dealings with men, be impartial and just; that is to say, Do unto them, as thou would'st they should do unto thee.

Pay the debts which thou owest: For he who gave thee Credit, relied upon thy honour; and to withhold from him his due, is both mean and unjust. Therefore hesitate not to allow ample compensation for the use of that property, thou hast retained in thy hands for years.

Finally, O Son of Society! examine thy Heart—call Remembrance to thy aid; and if in any of these things thou findest thou hast transgressed, take sorrow and shame to thyself, and make speedy reparation to the extent of thy power; otherwise the curse of the Widow and Fatherless will be upon thee."

[For the BENEFIT of the POOR.]

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

THIS EVENING, *Sept.* 24, 1793, will be exhibited,

DANCING on the TIGHT ROPE,

By Mons. PLACIDE, TRONCHE, and Signior SPINACUTA.

Mons. PLICIDE will break a BROOMSTICK, supported by Two Glasses filled with Wine, without spilling it, and afterwards Dance with a BOY on his Shoulders.—Signior SPINACUTA will Dance with Skates on his Feet, and perform several Comic Tricks on the Rope.

To be followed by a Dramatic ENTERTAINMENT (never performed here).——Called,

AS IT SHOULD BE;

OR,

DON'T BE IN A HURRY.

Lord Megrim,	Mr. Harper,
Winworth,	Mr. Adams,
Sparkle,	Mr. Watts,
And, Fidget,	Mr. Kenny.
Celia,	Miss Brewer,
And, Lucy,	Miss Smith.

At the End of which Mons. PLACIDE will Balance a PEACOCK'S FEATHER, in different Ways.

After which an Entertainment.——Called,

A Quarter of an Hour before DINNER;

OR,

QUALITY BINDING.

Mr. Level,	Mr. Watts,
Col. Modish,	Mr. Adams,
Lord Simper,	Mr. Kenny,
Sir William Wealthy,	Mr. Minchin,
John,	Mr. Huggins,
Plainwell,	Mr. Harper,
And, Mrs. Level,	Miss Smith.

The whole will conclude with an Heroic PANTOMIME ENTERTAINMENT (never performed here.)——Called,

The INDIAN HEROINE;

OR,

INKLE and YARICO.

Indian Chief,	Mons. Douvillier,
English Commander,	Mr. Harper,
Lieutenant,	Mr. Minchin,
Inkle,	Mons. Placide,
Indians and Soldiers, by the Rest of the Company.	
And, Yarico,	Madame Placide.

Messrs. HARPER and PLACIDE respectfully inform the Inhabitants of NEWPORT, and its Environs, that no Expence or Pains will be spared, on the above Occasion, to render the Entertainment worthy their Attention.

Front and Stage-Boxes 6s.—Side-Boxes 4s. 6d.—Pit 3s.—Gallery 1s. 6d.

State of Rhode Island &c.

September 20, 1793.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly, the Creditors of BENONI ALBRO, of North Kingstown, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at South Kingstown on the last Monday in October next, to shew Cause, if any they may have, why his Petition for the Benefit of an Insolvent Act should not be granted.

HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

SPRING GOODS

A large Assortment, just opened and exposed for Sale, by

Caleb Green,

Two or Three Doors North of the Church-Lane,

As Cheap as ever!

N. B. He heartily thanks his Friends and Customers for their past favours, and hopes for a continuance of the same.

REDWOOD LIBRARY.

THE Proprietors of the REDWOOD LIBRARY are informed, that the annual Meeting of the COMPANY will be at the Library, on Wednesday the 25th Inst. at 3 o'Clock, P. M.

Every Member, who is anxious for the Reputation and Prosperity of the Institution, is earnestly requested to attend; as Business of much Consequence to the Proprietors will be laid before the Meeting.——The Completion of the Repairs of the Building, and choosing Officers for the ensuing Year, will of Course come under Consideration.—The Proprietors are further informed, that the Roof has lately been covered with Shingles of the best Quality, and that a little more Exertion will finish all the necessary Repairs of the Building.

Newport, Sept. 23, 1793.

State of RHODE ISLAND, &c.

General-Treasurer's OFFICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Newport, who are indebted to this State, for Interest Bonds (of the Money emitted in May, A. D. 1786) are requested to call at this Office and discharge the same, which will prevent an expensive Prosecution that must take Place at the next November Court of Common Pleas, held in said County.

HENRY SHERBURNE, *Gen. Treasurer.*

Newport, Sept. 23, 1793.

THE Members of the NEWPORT ASSOCIATION of MECHANICS and MANUFACTURERS, are requested to meet at the State-House, on the 7th Day of next Month, at 6 P. M.

Per Order,

JOSEPH THURSTON, *Sec'ry.*

24th of 8th Month, 1793.

THE Person who borrowed BAYLEY'S DICTIONARY of the Subscriber, is requested to return it immediately. S. HOWLAND.

Newport, Sept. 20, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA and New England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,

Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogshead, Barrel, or Case,

Molasses, by the Hogshead, or Barrel,

Brown Sugar, by the Hogshead or Barrel,

Ravens Duck, by the Bolt;

Clean Hemp, and Cordage, of all Sizes.

He has just received, a CONSIGNMENT of ONE HUNDRED BARRELS of Alexandria and Baltimore FINE FLOUR, which he will sell cheap for Cash.

Any Person that may want to purchase a MOSES BOAT, of any Dimension, may be supplied by him on the shortest Notice.

ALSO,

A small FARM, Distance from this Town about Six Miles, with a good Dwelling House, Barn and Two Orchards, with other Necessaries thereon, which he will sell cheap for the Cash.

There is a small Quantity of LAND to be sold, adjoining said Farm, which will make it convenient for any Purchaser.

LIKEWISE,

Two good Dwelling Houses, situated in different Parts of Newport, which he will sell cheap for Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.—And has now a small Quantity of SHIP BREAD on Hand, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

*** He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1793.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Worshipful Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of WALTER WIGNERON, late of Newport, Gentleman, deceased, represented insolvent. All Persons having any Demands on said Estate, may, if they think fit, bring in their Claims to us, at our respective Dwellings. ROBERT TAYLOR,

EDWARD THURSTON.

And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate Payment, to

JOHN FAXON, Administrator.

Newport, Sept. 23, 1793.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

June 17th, 1793.

PURSUANT to an Order of the General Assembly, the Creditors of BELA JACOBS, of Newport, Shipwright, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at South-Kingstown, the last Monday in October next, then and there to shew Cause, if any they may have, why his Petition for the Benefit of the Insolvent Act should not be granted. HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

ALL Persons having Demands on the Estate of ISAAC MANCHESTER, late of Tiverton, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscribers for Settlement, on the Second Tuesday of every Month, for Six Months from this Date, at the House of Mr. Abraham Manchester, in said Tiverton; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make Payment within the above Period, to either of us.

PHILIP MANCHESTER,

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

TO BE SOLD BY

J. Richardson,

AN Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY—a beautiful Assortment of PAPER HANGINGS—best warranted SCYTHES—and a good Assortment of Iron Potts, Kettles, Skillets, &c.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST

Has just imported, from LONDON *and* AMSTERDAM,

A FRESH Assortment of DRUGS, DYERS' WARE, &c. &c. which he has to sell, at his Shop, in Thames-Street; amongst which are the following Articles, viz.——Hooper's, Anderson's and Lockyer's, Pills—Bateman's Drops—Turlington's Balsam—Frauncis's Female Strengthening Elixir—British Oil—Essence of Peppermint—Lump and fine Magnesia.

LIKEWISE,

A neat Assortment of Perfumes—Essence of Lavender—Bergamot—Oranges, and Oil of Rhodium—Oval Smelling Bottles with Salts.

ALSO,

Madder—ground Redwood—Argol—blue Vitriol—Oil of Vitriol—Aquæ Fortis—Cloves—Cinnamon—Mace—Nutmegs—Allspice—Pepper—Vermilion—Queen's Yellow, &c. &c. &c.

John Cookson Scott

Respectfully informs the Public, that he has for Sale, at his Store, opposite Mr John Hadwen's,

BOHEA TEAS, fresh and new, imported in the Ship GENERAL WASHINGTON, direct from CANTON—in Chests, Half Chests, and Quarter Chests.

LIKEWISE,

An Assortment of Calicoes, Linens, Nankeens, Ribbons, Hosiery, and other EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS.

ALSO,

Raisins, Sugars, York Soap, and other GROCERIES.

Newport, Sept. 5, 1793.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the 12th Day of September next,

A LARGE commodious HOUSE, together with a large Garden LOT adjoining, situated on Easton's Point, the Property of WILLIAM REDWOOD, of Philadelphia.——Said House is now repairing, and will be put in complete Order.—For Terms apply to V. WIGHTMAN.

Newport, July 6, 1793.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and soft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Cash for rough and tried TALLOW.

He also takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and LOT of LAND, in Thames-Street, opposite the Street leading to the Point-Bridge, late belonging to the Estate of JAMES KEITH, deceased.——Any Person disposed to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber,

JOB CHALONER.

Newport, 19th 8th Month, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE in the Main-Street, in Newport, with Six Rooms on the lower Floor, and Four above Stairs; and a good Garden, with a Well of Water in the Yard.—For further Particulars, inquire of

WILLIAM SLOCUM.

Newport, August 19, 1793.

War Department,

August 1st 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the Sums to which they are intitled for Six Months of their annual Pension, from the 4th Day of March last, and which will become due on the 5th of September next, will be paid on the said Day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively under the usual Regulations.

By Command of the

PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES,

H. KNOX, *Secretary at War.*

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

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[For the BENEFIT of the POOR.]

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

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To be followed by a Dramatic ENTERTAINMENT (never performed here).—Called,

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Sparkle,	Mr. Watts,
And, Fidget,	Mr. Kenny.
Celia,	Miss Brewer,
And, Lucy,	Miss Smith.

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A Quarter of an Hour before DINNER;

OR,

QUALITY BINDING.

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Col. Modish,	Mr. Adams,
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OR,

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Indian Chief,	Mons. Douvillier,
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Inkle,	Mons. Placide,
Indians and Soldiers, by the Rest of the Company.	
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State of Rhode Island &c.

September 20, 1793.

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Two or Three Doors North of the Church-Lane,

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Newport, May 5, 1793.

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State of RHODE ISLAND, &c.

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24th of 9th Month, 1793.

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TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

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Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogshead, Barrel, or Case,
Molasses, by the Hogshead, or Barrel,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
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EDWARD THURSTON.

And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate Payment, to

JOHN FAXON, Administrator.

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State of Rhode-Island, &c.

June 17th, 1793.

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ALL Persons having Demands on the Estate of ISAAC MANCHESTER, late of Tiverton, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscribers for Settlement, on the Second Tuesday of every Month, for Six Months from this Date, at the House of Mr. Abraham Manchester, in said Tiverton; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make Payment within the above Period, to either of us.

PHILIP MANCHESTER,
ISAAC MANCHESTER,
ABRAHAM MANCHESTER,
JOHN MANCHESTER,
} Executors.

Tiverton, April 1, 1793.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

TO BE SOLD BY

J. Richardson,

AN Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY—a beautiful Assortment of PAPER HANGINGS—best warranted SCYTHES—and a good Assortment of Iron Potts, Kettles, Skillets, &c.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST

Has just imported, from LONDON *and* AMSTERDAM,

A FRESH Assortment of DRUGS, DYERS' WARE, &c. &c. which he has to sell, at his Shop, in Thames-Street; amongst which are the following Articles, viz.—Hooper's, Anderson's and Lockyer's, Pills—Bateman's Drops—Turlington's Balsam—Frauncis's Female strengthening Elixir—British Oil—Essence of Peppermint—Lump and fine Magnisia.

LIKEWISE,

A neat Assortment of Perfumes—Essence of Lavender—Burgamot—Oranges, and Oil of Rhodium—Oval Smelling Bottles with Salts.

ALSO,

Madder—ground Redwood—Argol—blue Vitriol—Oil of Vitriol—Aquæ Fortis—Cloves—Cinnamon—Mace—Nutmegs—Allspice—Pepper—Vermilion—Queen's Yellow, &c. &c. &c.

John Cookson Scott

Respectfully informs the Public, that he has for Sale, at his Store, opposite Mr. John Hadwen's,

BOHEA TEAS, fresh and new, imported in the Ship GENERAL WASHINGTON, direct from CANTON—in Chests, Half Chests, and Quarter Chests.

LIKEWISE,

An Assortment of Calicoes, Linens, Nankeens, Ribbons, Hosiery, and other EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS.

ALSO,

Raisins, Sugars, York Soap, and other GROCERIES.

Newport, Sept. 3, 1793.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the 12th Day of September next,

A LARGE commodious HOUSE, together with a large Garden LOT adjoining, situated on Easton's Point, the Property of WILLIAM REDWOOD, of Philadelphia.—Said House is now repairing, and will be put in complete Order.—For Terms apply to V. WIGHTMAN.

Newport, July 6, 1793.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and soft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Cash for rough and tried TALLOW.

He also takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and LOT of LAND, in Thames-Street, opposite the Street leading to the Point-Bridge, late belonging to the Estate of JAMES KEITH, deceased.—Any Person disposed to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber,

JOB CHALONER.

Newport, 19th 8th Month, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE in the Main Street, in Newport, with Six Rooms on the lower Floor, and Four above Stairs; and a good Garden, with a Well of Water in the Yard.—For further Particulars, inquire of

WILLIAM SLOCUM.

Newport, August 19, 1793.

War Department,

August 1st 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the Sums to which they are intitled for Six Months of their annual Pension, from the 4th Day of March last, and which will become due on the 5th of September next, will be paid on the said Day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively under the usual Regulations.

By Command of the
PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES,
H. KNOX, *Secretary at War.*

N. B. *The Printers in the respective States are requested to publish the above in their Newspapers for the Space of two Months.*

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL, *of September 19.*

PARODY——NO PARODY,

ALL the world's a *Newspaper*,
And all our men and women merely *Readers*:
They have their taſtes and their hobby horſes,
And each one, in his turn, receives a part;
The number being *ſeven*—Firſt the POET,
Fond of the *jingling line*, and *tinſel ſimile*;
Enjoying tortured *ſenſe*, and ſtrangled *wit*,
If but the line flows ſmoothly to its end.
Forever bathing in the *Aonian* Fount,
Him nought but *Sonnets*, *Stanzas*, *Odes*, delight,
And ſo he reads his part. Next comes in view
The ſober, ſtolid fighting SENTIMENTALIST,
Seeking for rapture in the ——dathy——line,
The *Shandean* tale, ill told compar'd with STERNE'S.
The *Fragments* chooſe and *Tales* and *Anecdotes*.
Next, the WIT, relliſhing the *Pun* obſcene,
If but the point be groſs—Him *Reparties*,
Bon Mots and gummy *Epigrams* moſt pleaſe.
And then the POLITICIAN, full of ſtrange *whimſy*;
Seeking *Eſſays*, *Strictures*, *Obſervations*;
With ſolemn phiz, talking of *Revolutions*,
Patriot armies, Sieges, and Leagues of Deſpots;
Of Neutral Powers, and Neutral Rights, Cabals,
Of Foreign Interference, Suability of States,
And all the mazes of the Court police.
He marks each ſignature—What *Brutus* writes, he reads,
And turns the eye from *Caſſius*—Sees in ſome men,
The *wiſh* to bend us to a foreign yoke;
In others, ſees the wiſh for Nature's ſtate,
And have the kirbed bit of law deſtroyed,
That like the ſavage all might rove at will,
Free as the air they breathe: While ſome he ſees,
Who wiſh, that government, of pureſt ſource,
And due ſubordination, might *ſecure*.
Our fair inheritance. Theſe form the general maſs.
Next comes the ECONOMIST, hunting for *Recipes*,
Receipts, *Experiments*. With up turned noſe
He runs o'er proſe and verſe, and like to *Hotſpur*,
Had rather be a kitten, and cry *mew*,
Than one of theſe ſame metre ballad lovers.
The grade of MORALISTS, next advance to view!
Fond of the *maxim* ſage, and ſober *precept*.
They once a week expect their frugal fare,
To mend the manners, and inſtruct the mind.
Laſt comes the pale, and ſlipper'd WONDER-HUNTER,
Intent on Dying Speeches—Hurricanoes—
Malignant fevers, peſtilence and want—
Of thouſands butchered in the bloody field,
And thouſands ſtarving in the waſted land.
They thunder ſtorms delight in, and will ſeek
With earneſt eye, for Deaths and Murders,
Of people drown'd or burnt, or ſuffocated—
Learn whom the knot of Hymen has faſt tied,
And whom the knot of Juſtice faſter nooſed,
With the long liſt of every human ill.—
Theſe all muſt have their parts. The Printer elſe,
Is but the ſtanding mark of cenſure loud.
Theſe taſtes not gratified—they all will cry
The paper's barren, empty, dry and dull—
Sans news, ſans ſenſe, ſans wit, ſans every thing.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
FOR SALE, BY
Gibbs & Channing.
Newport, September 16, 1793.

French School.

THE Subſcriber informs the Public, that he intends opening his EVENING SCHOOL, for teaching the
FRENCH LANGUAGE,
on the Firſt Day of October next, at his COFFEE-HOUSE near the Theatre, at the Entrance of the Long-Wharf, provided Twelve Scholars offer, and continue his uſual SCHOOL in the Day Time.

It will be open Five Days in the Week, for both Sexes, and requeſts the Encouragement of thoſe who are deſirous of learning that polite and beneficial Language.

The Terms are, TWO DOLLARS Entrance—and FOUR DOLLARS per Quarter.

He alſo keeps BOARDING and LODGING for young Gentlemen, who are deſirous to perfect themſelves in that Language, with more Facility and Deſpatch.

WILLIAM ADANCOURT.
Newport, Sept. 16, 1793.

Inoculation.

THOSE who wiſh to take Advantage of the Situation and Convenience of the HOS-

DANCING SCHOOL.

M. ST. AMAND preſents his Reſpects to the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Town of Newport, and informs them, that he intends opening his DANCING-SCHOOL, the firſt Monday in October next, for inſtructing young Ladies and Gentlemen to Dance, MINUETS, COTILLIONS, and COUNTRY-DANCES, in the moſt faſhionable Stile, Three Days in a Week, on Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays, from Ten o'Clock in the Morning till One for Ladies—and from Six o'Clock till Nine in the Evening for Gentlemen.

And aſſures thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen, who ſhall patronize him in this Branch, that every Attention will be paid to the Improvement of his Pupils, and good Regulations ſhall be kept in the School;——and thoſe who are not willing to conform themſelves to it, will not be admitted.

His Terms are, TWO DOLLARS Entrance—and FOUR DOLLARS per Quarter.

He will alſo teach the VIOLIN and MUSIC, by Principles.

Any Commands, addreſſed to M. ST. AMAND, at M. ADANCOURT's Houſe, will be attended to.
Newport, Sept 16, 1793.

Wanted to HIRE,

From the Firſt Day of November next,

A SMALL convenient HOUSE, with a Garden LOT, and a Well of good WATER, in or near the Town of Newport.——The Advertiſer would alſo hire a few Acres of LAND, in the ſame Situation.

Any Perſon having ſuch Premiſes to LET, or SELL upon moderate Terms, are deſired to apply immediately to the Printer.
Newport, Sept 16, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

And delivered immediately,

A DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, ſituate on the South Side of the Long-Wharf, next Door but one Weſtward of NATHAN BEBEE's.——Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the Terms, by applying to

JONATHAN MARSH,
EDWARD DAVIS,
BENJ. HADWEN,
NATHAN BEBEE, } *Committee.*

Newport, Sept. 16, 1793.

Benoni Peckham

Informs his Cuſtomers and others,

THAT he has furniſhed himſelf with a new Supply of HAIR, of the firſt Quality, and is now ready to furniſh Ladies with Braids, Commodes, Cuſhions and Curls, in the neweſt Faſhion.——Alſo Cues, and Coverings for the Heads of thoſe Gentlemen who have loſt their Hair.—He returns his Thanks to thoſe who have been pleaſed to favour him with their Cuſtom the Year paſt, and hopes, by ſteady Attention to Buſineſs, to merit ther future Favours.
Newport, Sept. 16, 1793.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,
Superfine and Common Flour,
by the Barrel,
Miſtick TILE, by the Dozen,
A ſmall Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Buſhel, excellent for Cooking.

WILLIAM LADD

Moſt reſpectfully informs the Public,
That he has for Sale, at his Shop, the Corner of the New-Lane,

MADEIRA, Sherry, Lisbon, Port, Malaga } Wines
Weſt-India, New-England, Cherry } Rum
Gin
Anniſeed Cordial
Doctor Stevens
Hyſon, Hyſon-Skin, Souchong, Bohea } TEAS
Nutmegs
Cinnamon
Cloves
Mace
Allſpice
Ginger
Pepper
Olives
Capers
Florence Oil
Beſt Bourdeaux Ditto, in Bottles
Engliſh Muſtard
Freſh Malaga Grapes
Beſt Turkey Figs, per Box or lb.
Prunes
Citron
Sugar Plumbs of all Sorts
Freſh Raiſins, per Caſk or lb.
Anchovies
Thin-ſhell'd, Sugar'd } Almonds
Sugar Plumbs
Barley Sugar
Brown Sugar
Loaf Do.
Molaſſes
Chocolate
Coffee
Starch
Flour
Writing-Paper, Wrapping-Paper } per Ream
Cotton Wool
WINDOW-GLASS
Ground Camwood
Ground Stick } Redwood
Flour, Roll } Brimſtone
Indigo
Copperas
Allum
Beſt Boſton made SNUFF per Bladder.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the laſt Ships from Europe, and ready for Sale, by
Thomas Green *and* Son,
At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET,
A very General Aſſortment of
ENGLISH and *INDIA*
GOODS,
Amongſt which are,
Broadcloths of all Colours, from
5/. to the beſt ſuperfine,
Kerſameres—a great Variety,
Calicoes and Chintzes, ſome as low as 1/8 per Yard,
Velvets, Royal Ribs, Janes and Fuſtians,
Striped and plain Nankeens,
Iriſh Linens, Muſlins at 14d. and upwards,
A great Variety of Looking Glaſſes.

All which may be had, by Wholeſale and Retail, at the loweſt Rate.

N B. Country Produce will be received in Pay, at the higheſt Prices.

WANTED, immediately,
TWO or Three Journeymen SHOEMAKERS, that are good Workmen, to whom good Encouragement will be given.——Apply to
CHAPPELL and HOLT.
Newport, Sept. 10, 1793.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have on Hand ſundry Articles, which they will ſell on the very loweſt Terms, by Wholeſale and Retail, (many of which lower than the firſt Coſt) for Cash, viz.

WEST-INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy and Geneva,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Excellent Bohea Tea,
Chocolate and Coffee,
Ginger,
Pimento,
Pepper,
Nutmegs and Raiſins,
Flour and Ship Bread,
Beef and Pork,
Metal Tea-Pots,
An Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware,
Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bellows,
Brushes,
Nail Hammers,
Sheep-Shears,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Hard Soap,
White Lead ground in Oil,
Lignumvitæ Mortars,
Spermaceti Candles,
Grindſtones,
Cotton Wool by the Bail,
Excellent Salt for the Fiſhery,
Anchors and Cordage of all Sizes,
Iron Caboooſes,
Kitchen Stoves,
Franklin Ditto for Fire Places,
Cloſe Ditto for Shops,
Philadelphia refined and Swedes Bar-Iron,
Iron Rods for Nails and Spikes,
Sheet-Iron,
A general Aſſortment of Hollow Ware,
20, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3d. Nails,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glaſs,
Cod-Hooks,
Bar-Lead,
Shot and Powder,
Brimſtone,
Copperas,
Allum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fuſtick and Lignumvitæ,
Frying Pans,
Warming Pans,
Shovels and Tongs,
Flat-Irons,
Braſs Candleſticks,
Braſs Kettles,
Steelyards,
Scale-Beams,
Cheſt and Padlocks,
Candle Snuffers,
Penknives,
Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

A General Aſſortment of Cotton, Woollen and Linen Piece Goods.—Alſo, Pine Timber, Boards, Clapboards, Shingles and Laths.

They will receive Goods for Sale, on Commiſſion, and advance Money on the Receipt thereof.

All Perſons having Accounts open with the ſaid CLARKE & HAMMOND, are deſired to call and cloſe the ſame, by Caſh or otherwiſe.
Newport, May 13, 1793.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, are hereby called upon, to make immediate Settlement and Payment; and any Perſons who have Accounts or Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are equally called upon, to apply for Settlement and Payment, if Balances ſhould be found due to them.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS, } *Executors*

Newport, Auguſt 5, 1793.

State of RHODE-ISLAND, *&c.*

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *June Seſſion, A. D.* 1793.

UPON the Petition of Thomas Aldrich, Daniel Howland, and Gideon Mumford, Eſquires, Aſſignees of Ruſus Greene, late of Eaſt Greenwich, Eſq. deceaſed, who had the Benefit of the Inſolvent Act paſſed in June, A. D. 1756, praying that all Suits againſt them, in that Capacity, may be ſtayed, until certain unavoidable Obſtructions to the Settlement of the ſaid Eſtate, ſhall be removed;

It is Voted and Reſolved, That the above Petition be referred to the next Seſſion of this Aſſembly; That in the mean Time the Creditors of the ſaid Ruſus Greene be notified in the Newport Mercury, and in One of the Providence News Papers, Three Weeks ſucceſſively,

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL, *of September 19.*

PARODY——NO PARODY,

ALL the world's a *Newſpaper*,
And all our men and women merely *Readers*:
They have their taſtes and their hobby horſes,
And each one, in his turn, receives a part;
The number being *ſeven*—Firſt the POET,
Fond of the *jingling line*, and *tinſel ſimile*;
Enjoying tortured *ſenſe*, and ſtrangled *wit*,
If but the line flows ſmoothly to its end.
Forever bathing in the *Aonian* Fount,
Him nought but *Sonnets*, *Stanzas*, *Odes*, delight,
And ſo he reads his part. Next comes in view
The ſober, lolly ſighting SENTIMENTALIST,
Seeking for rapture in the ——dathy——line,
The *Shandean* tale, ill told compar'd with STERNE'S.
The *Fragments* chooſe and *Tales* and *Anecdotes*.
Next, the WIT, reliſhing the *Pun* obſcene,
If but the point be groſs—Him *Repartee*,
Bon Mots and gummy *Epigrams* moſt pleaſe.
And then the POLITICIAN, full of ſtrange *whims*;
Seeking *Eſſays*, *Strictures*, *Obſervations*;
With ſolemn phiz, talking of *Revolutions*,
Patriot armies, Sieges, and Leagues of Deſpots;
Of Neutral Powers, and Neutral Rights, Cabals,
Of Foreign Interference, Suability of States,
And all the mazes of the Court police.
He marks each ſignature—What *Brutus* writes, he reads,
And turns the eye from *Caſſius*—Sees in ſome men,
The *wiſh* to bend us to a foreign yoke;
In others, ſees the wiſh for Nature's ſtate,
And have the kirbed bit of law deſtroyed,
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Next comes the ECONOMIST, hunting for *Recipes*,
Receipts, *Experiments*. With up turned noſe
He runs o'er proſe and verſe, and like to *Hotſpur*,
Had rather be a kitten, and cry *mew*,
Than one of theſe ſame metre ballad lovers.
The grade of MORALISTS, next advance to view:
Fond of the *maxim* ſage, and ſober *precept*.
They once a week expect their frugal fare,
To mend the manners, and inſtruct the mind.
Laſt comes the pale, and ſlipper'd WONDER-HUNTER,
Intent on Dying Speeches—Hurricanoes—
Malignant fevers, peſtilence and want—
Of thouſands butchered in the bloody field,
And thouſands ſtarving in the waſted land.
They thunder ſtorms delight in, and will ſeek
With earneſt eye, for Deaths and Murders,
Of people drown'd or burnt, or ſuffocated—
Learn whom the knot of Hymen has faſt tied,
And whom the knot of Juſtice faſter nooſed,
With the long liſt of every human ill.—
Theſe all muſt have their parts. The Printer elſe,
Is but the ſtanding mark of cenſure loud.
Theſe taſtes not gratified—they all will cry
The paper's barren, empty, dry and dull—
Sans news, ſans ſenſe, ſans wit, ſans every thing.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
FOR SALE, BY
Gibbs & Channing.
Newport, September 16, 1793.

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THE Subſcriber informs the Public, that he intends opening his EVENING SCHOOL, for teaching the
FRENCH LANGUAGE,
on the Firſt Day of October next, at his COFFEE-HOUSE near the Theatre, at the Entrance of the Long-Wharf, provided Twelve Scholars offer, and continue his uſual SCHOOL in the Day Time.

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He alſo keeps BOARDING and LODGING for young Gentlemen, who are deſirous to perfect themſelves in that Language, with more Facility and Deſpatch.

WILLIAM ADANCOURT.
Newport, Sept. 16, 1793.

Inoculation.

THOSE who wiſh to take Advantage of the Situation and Convenience of the HOSPITAL at New London, which is now open for the Reception of Patients, will find good Accommodation, and conſtant Attendance, by their humble Servant,
SIMON WOLCOTT.
New London, Sept. 13, 1793.

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. ST. AMAND preſents his Reſpects to the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Town of Newport, and informs them, that he intends opening his DANCING-SCHOOL, the firſt Monday in October next, for inſtructing young Ladies and Gentlemen to Dance, MINUETS, COTILLIONS, and COUNTRY-DANCES, in the moſt faſhionable Stile, Three Days in a Week, on Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays, from Ten o'Clock in the Morning till One for Ladies—and from Six o'Clock till Nine in the Evening for Gentlemen.

And aſſures thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen, who ſhall patronize him in this Branch, that every Attention will be paid to the Improvement of his Pupils, and good Regulations ſhall be kept in the School;——and thoſe who are not willing to conform themſelves to it, will not be admitted.

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He will alſo teach the VIOLIN and MUSIC, by Principle.

Any Commands, addreſſed to M. ST. AMAND, at M. ADANCOURT'S Houſe, will be attended to.
Newport, Sept 16, 1793.

Wanted to HIRE,

From the Firſt Day of November next,

A SMALL convenient HOUSE, with a Garden LOT, and a Well of good WATER, in or near the Town of Newport.——The Advertiſer would alſo hire a few Acres of LAND, in the ſame Situation.

Any Perſon having ſuch Premiſes to LET, or SELL upon moderate Terms, are deſired to apply immediately to the Printer.
Newport, Sept 16, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

And delivered immediately,

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JONATHAN MARSH,
EDWARD DAVIS,
BENJ. HADWEN,
NATHAN BEEBE, } *Committee.*

Newport, Sept. 16, 1793.

Benoni Peckham

Informs his Cuſtomers and others,

THAT he has furniſhed himſelf with a new Supply of HAIR, of the firſt Quality, and is now ready to furniſh Ladies with Braids, Commodes, Cuſhions and Curls, in the neweſt Faſhion.——Alſo Cues, and Coverings for the Heads of thoſe Gentlemen who have loſt their Hair.—He returns his Thanks to thoſe who have been pleaſed to favour him with their Cuſtom the Year paſt, and hopes, by ſteady Attention to Buſineſs, to merit their future Favours.
Newport, Sept. 16, 1793.

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Superfine and Common Flour,
by the Barrel,
Miſtick TILE, by the Dozen,
A ſmall Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Buſhel, excellent for Cooking.

WILLIAM LADD

Moſt reſpectfully informs the Public,
That he has for Sale, at his Shop, the Corner of the New-Lane,

MADEIRA	} Wines	Prunes	
Sherry		Citron	
Liſbon		Sugar Plumbs of all Sorts	
Port		Freſh Raiſins, per Caſk or lb.	
Malaga		Anchovies	
Weſt-India	} Rum	Thin-ſhell'd	} Almonds
New-England		Sugar'd	
Cherry		Sugar Plumbs	
Gin		Barley Sugar	
Anniſeed Cordial		Brown Sugar	
Doctor Stevens		Loaf Do.	
Hyſon	} TEAS	Molaſſes	
Hyſon-Skin		Chocolate	
Souchong		Coffee	
Bohea		Starch	
Nutmegs		Flour	
Cinnamon		Writing-Paper	} per
Cloves		Wrapping-Paper	} Ream
Mace		Cotton Wool	
Alſpice		WINDOW-GLASS	
Ginger		Ground Camwood	
Pepper		Ground	} Redwood
Olives		Stick	
Capers		Flour	} Brimſtone
Florence Oil		Roll	
Beſt Bourdeaux Ditto, in Bottles		Indigo	
Engliſh Muſtard		Copperas	
Freſh Malaga Grapes		Allum	
Beſt Turkey Figs, per Box or lb.		Beſt Boſton made SNUFF per Bladder.	

A L S O,
A large Aſſortment of Crockery-Ware,
An Aſſortment of DRY GOODS,
Cutlery, Hardware, &c. &c.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the laſt Ships from Europe, and ready for Sale, by
Thomas Green *and* Son,
At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET,
A very General Aſſortment of
ENGLISH and *INDIA* GOODS,
Amongſt which are,
Broadcloths of all Colours, from
5/. to the beſt ſuperfine,
Kerſameres—a great Variety,
Calicoes and Chintzes, ſome as low as 1/8 per Yard,
Velvets, Royal Ribs, Janes and Fuſtians,
Striped and plain Nankeens,
Iriſh Linens, Muſlins at 14d. and upwards,
A great Variety of Looking Glaſſes.

All which may be had, by Wholeſale and Retail, at the loweſt Rate.

N B. Country Produce will be received in Pay, at the higheſt Prices.

WANTED, immediately,
TWO or Three Journeymen SHOEMAKERS, that are good Workmen, to whom good Encouragement will be given.——Apply to
CHAPPELL and HOLT.
Newport, Sept. 10, 1793.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have on Hand ſundry Articles, which they will ſell on the very loweſt Terms, by Wholeſale and Retail, (many of which lower than the firſt Coſt) for Cash, viz.

WEST-INDIA and N. E. Rum,	Kitchen Stoves,
Brandy and Geneva,	Franklin Ditto for Fire Places,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,	Cloſe Ditto for Shops,
Excellent Bohea Tea,	Philadelphia refined and Swedes Bar-Iron,
Chocolate and Coffee,	Iron Rods for Nails and Spikes,
Ginger,	Sheet-Iron,
Pimento,	A general Aſſortment of Hollow Ware,
Pepper,	20, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3d. Nails,
Nutmegs and Raiſins,	6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glaſs,
Flour and Ship Bread,	Cod-Hooks,
Beef and Pork,	Bar-Lead,
Metal Tea-Pots,	Shot and Powder,
An Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware,	Brimſtone,
Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes,	Copperas,
Cotton and Wool Cards,	Allum,
Bellows,	Redwood,
Bruſhes,	Logwood,
Nail Hammers,	Fuſtick and Lignumvitæ,
Sheep-Shears,	Frying Pans,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,	Warming Pans,
Hard Soap,	Shovels and Tongs,
White Lead ground in Oil,	Flat-Irons,
Lignumvitæ Mortars,	Braſs Candleſticks,
Spermaceti Candles,	Braſs Kettles,
Grindſtones,	Steelyards,
Cotton Wool by the Bail,	Scale-Beams,
Excellent Salt for the Fiſhery,	Cheſt and Padlocks,
Anchors and Cordage of all Sizes,	Candle Snuffers,
Iron Caboooſes,	Penknives,
	Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

A General Aſſortment of Cotton, Woollen and Linen Piece Goods.—Alſo, Pine Timber, Boards, Clapboards, Shingles and Laths.

They will receive Goods for Sale, on Commiſſion, and advance Money on the Receipt thereof.

All Perſons having Accounts open with the ſaid CLARKE & HAMMOND, are deſired to call and cloſe the ſame, by Caſh or otherwiſe.
Newport, May 13, 1793.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, are hereby called upon, to make immediate Settlement and Payment; and any Perſons who have Accounts or Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are equally called upon, to apply for Settlement and Payment, if Balances ſhould be found due to them.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS, } *Executors.*

Newport, Auguſt 5, 1793.

State of RHODE-ISLAND, *&c.*

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *June Seſſion, A. D.* 1793.

UPON the Petition of Thomas Aldrich, Daniel Howland, and Gideon Mumford, Eſquires, as Aſſignees of Rufus Greene, late of Eaſt Greenwich, Eſq; deceaſed, who had the Benefit of the Inſolvent Act, paſſed in June, A. D. 1756, praying that all Suits againſt them, in that Capacity, may be ſtayed, until certain unavoidable Obſtructions to the Settlement of the ſaid Eſtate, ſhall be removed;

It is Voted and Reſolved, That the above Petition be referred to the next Seſſion of this Aſſembly; That in the mean Time the Creditors of the ſaid Rufus Greene be notified in the Newport Mercury, and in One of the Providence News Papers, Three Weeks ſucceſſively, to appear and anſwer the ſame, if they ſhall ſee Cauſe; and that during ſaid Time, all Proceedings againſt the Petitioners, in their ſaid Capacity, be ſtayed.

A true Copy:
Witneſs, HENRY WARD, *Secry.*